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DAKIN'S
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE Cleanses the Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

50 Cents per Jar.

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INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.
Surpasses all other Dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of the Hair after application.

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DAKIN'S
ROSE HAIR OIL.
A delicately scented and elegant Hair Dressing with all the Colour and Odour of Red Rose Petals.

Per Bottle, 50 Cents and \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66.)

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

[13]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZET WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple
Morella Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.
A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP Price, \$1 per Bottle.
STRAWBERRY SYRUP
RASPBERRY VINEGAR

For imparting a delicious flavour to AERATED WATERS, SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for MONTSEERAT LIME FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTH.
On Saturday, 22nd June, 1889, at No. 4, Blue Buildings, the wife of Mr. E. M. HYNDMAN, of a son.

1780

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889.

There is a paragraph in last night's *China Mail* regarding the powers of Opium Farmer's excise officers, in which the writer says that their conduct in searching Chinese passengers on board the river steamers is a gross violation of the law that he at first thought. This conclusion is arrived at after "reading more carefully the sections of the Opium Ordinance of 1884." Some people understand what they read; others don't. The *China Mail* scribe is evidently one of the latter class. Again, some people are rogues, whilst others only belong to the category of fools. We leave our readers to properly classify the shuffling apologist of Mr. RYMER's recent exhibition in the Legislative Council. After quoting an extract from an Ordinance which, so far as this point is concerned, has been entirely amended, the *China Mail* oracle arrives at the conclusion "that any excise officer who attempts to search a Chinaman on board a river steamer, even if his suspicions are strong, violates the law and is liable to arrest on a charge of assault." Bosh! The Opium Farmer's officers don't attempt to search any Chinese on board the river steamers, they wait until the passengers land and

commence operations on the wharf. But all the same they have an undoubted right to search on board ship. As this is a most important subject we propose dealing with it fully in the course of a day or two; meanwhile we need only remark that Ordinance No. 22 of 1887 gives the Opium Farmer all the powers he has yet exercised in regard to the right of search—vide clauses 21, 22 and 23.

TELEGRAMS.

BOULANGER.

PARIS, June 11th.

The trial of General Boulanger is expected to take place immediately.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales and President Carnot have exchanged most cordial visits, and the public appear gratified at the Prince being present at the Exhibition.

"COLLARS AND CUFFS."

LONDON, June 13th.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales will visit India in November.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

Whilst two excursion trains filled with school children were ascending an incline at Armagh, the hind portion of the first became detached, and ran back upon the second train, killing seventy children and injuring thirty.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

June 19th.

The Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany shortly at Kiel.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Admiral Krantz, French Minister of Marine, has given notice in the Chamber that he will ask for a vote of sixty millions to build ironclads and otherwise strengthen the Navy.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE PARIS CAB-DRIVERS.

PARIS, June 13th.

The cab-drivers of Paris have struck work.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Government has sent details of a scheme to the Chamber of Deputies by which the liquidator of the Panama Canal will be empowered to make further calls to the extent of 34 million francs.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

June 14th.

The negotiations between Germany and Switzerland have been broken off at the outset by the former nation. The diplomatic relations between them are considerably strained.

HAIPHONG.

HANOI, June 15th.

M. Piquet, the new Governor-General, will visit Haiphong on the 23rd or 24th June, in connection with an official tour through Indo-China, to confer with the Resident. He will examine the financial report of the Municipal Council, and the list of works required at once. The sub-director of Customs will be replaced shortly, and return to Saigon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM the 1st July all import duties will be abolished in Pahang, excepting on spirits and opium.

THE moustache is said to be losing its popularity as a part of the hirsute adornment of the masculine face; it is always getting "in the snuff."

"If you refuse me I shall die!" he exclaimed wildly. "Then you might give me a proof of your love before you die." "What kind of proof?" "Insure your life in my favor."

QUITE a novel engineering feat was recently performed on the line of the Panama Canal, nothing less than the lifting of a steam-launch over a bridge, under which it could not pass.

A "KOBIRAI" in Bengal claims to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia in the juice of the acoodea, a common jungle plant bearing a light purple flower. Two very bad cases at Murshidabad are said to have been treated with complete success.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, inform us that the steamship *Parthia*, which left Yokohama on the 6th, arrived at Vancouver on the 18th inst. This is by far the quickest passage ever made between the two ports.

We note from the *Sarawak Gazette* that the wreck of the American barque *Mount Lebanon*, lying off Rajang mouth, was sold last month to Messrs. Chong Seng and Shallow Mow for \$250. She is deeply imbedded in the mud, and at high tide the water is over her deck.

THE second comrade and two coolies employed at the Messageries Maritimes godown at East Point, who had been committed for trial at the recent Sessions for stealing preserved stores, were before Mr. Wodehouse again to-day, the case having been sent back. The first was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other two to three and four months respectively.

THE *Straits Times* of the 15th inst. says:—The *Moskwa*, the first of the Russian steamers with tea for Odessa, arrived yesterday afternoon, and after taking 800 tons of coal, was despatched by the Borneo Company Limited early this morning. The *Moskwa* made a very fast run from Shanghai, having passed the *Glenarney*, which sailed some hours before the Russian steamer. The *Glenarney* is also bound for Odessa.

THE Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as a woman's proper weight according to height:—5 feet in height, 100 pounds; 5 feet 1 inch, 105 pounds; 5 feet 2 inches, 110 pounds; 5 feet 3 inches, 115 pounds; 5 feet 4 inches, 120 pounds; 5 feet 5 inches, 125 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches, 130 pounds; 5 feet 7 inches, 135 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches, 140 pounds; 5 feet 9 inches, 145 pounds; 5 feet 10 inches, 150 pounds; 5 feet 11 inches, 155 pounds; 6 feet, 160 pounds; 6 feet 1 inch, 165 pounds.

A SAMARAHAN *Gazette* died on the 12th inst. says the *Sarawak Gazette*, from the effects of diving. The accident arose from a case in which a dyak was accused of adultery. The woman admitted the adultery, which was denied by the man. In order to test who was telling the truth, the parties each selected a man to dive for them, against the advice of their headman. The divers were both exhausted when brought out of the water, and the representative of the man died from the effects of his prolonged immersion two days afterwards.

THE *Women's Paper* of London claims to be the only paper in the world conducted, written, printed and published by women.

THE steamer *Glamorganshire* arrived at Singapore from Hankow on the evening of the 12th inst. with a cargo of over 4,000 tons of tea on board. She left for London after coaling.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Yapian*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected on or about the 27th inst.

IT is notified in the *Perak Government Gazette* that no officer of that Government can act as a paid agent for any business firm or individual, and any officer acting without the special consent in writing of the British Resident, will render himself liable to dismissal from the service of the State.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call, alongside any vessel holding pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

CAPTAIN CARR, of H.M.S. *Orion*, the *Straits Times* is informed, has been offered by telegram, and has accepted, the command of H.M.S. *Cambridge*, gunnery ship at Devonport. Captain Carr will leave for England next month, and is expected his successor in command of the *Orion* will be Captain Andoe.

A NEW steamer, says the *Penang Gazette*, belonging to Mr. Chuah Yoo Peng, called the *Nam Yung*, arrived from Cardiff on Sunday (June 9th) laden with coals. She is an iron screw steamer of 983 tons and 130 horse power, and is well adapted for the trade between Penang and China, for which she is intended.

THE Singapore *Free Press* hears that the action for damages brought by Mr. H. A. Chopard against E. P. C. Ralph for illegal arrest, will be heard in the Supreme Court on Wednesday. The arrest, it will be remembered, took place outside the Town Hall during Miss Amy Sherwin's engagement there. Damages are laid at \$1,000.

THE commercial statistics of the trade of Tonquin, and Annam for 1888 have been officially published. They show a tremendous falling off all round. The imports for 1887 were 38,360,724 francs, and in 1888, 28,233,333—nearly 10 million francs less. Whilst the exports have fallen off \$2,000,000. There is a deficit in the Budget of \$2,564, and the expenses have been higher. All owing to a detestable fiscal system.

THE ex-king of Annam, Ham-Nghi, now in Algeria, with a pension of thirty thousand francs from his owners, the French Government, is by no means hopeless. He sent a red visiting card to the Resident-General of Hue, M. Rheinart, on which were two Annamese characters and the sentence, in French, "I hope you will read this complement with pleasure." As the two characters turned out to mean "War to the winners," M. Rheinart did not. He sent the interpreter back to Annam, and Ham-Nghi was told to be more civil to a country which had always treated him with consideration and which had only robbed him of his country.

ELDER Morris related in a Windsor (Ontario) Baptist church, the other evening, that one of his recent converts had a fearful vision—few nights ago. The new convert, who is a young colored man, saw hell, a place of liquid, boiling flames, rolling over and over, and gray-haired men rolling over and over in them; also he saw and heard a lot of young men popping up in the flames like a lot of pop-corn in a stove fire. The elder drew a faithful picture of Gehenna, scaring his hearers so that several women went into fits, while men groaned and wept amid great excitement. The day after this sensational exhibition Mr. Morris was notified to drop the old-fashioned hell or stop preaching.

WE find this in the *Perak Government Gazette* of June 7th:—"The Selamat lodge continues to attract attention. The following report on some samples of ore submitted to the Assay Office, George Yard, Upper Thames Street, in 1886, will be of interest:—No. 2 has of metallic tin 59 per cent, oxide of tin 74.98 per cent. No. 3 has of metallic tin 51.5 per cent, oxide of tin 65.46 per cent. No. 4 has of metallic tin 32.25 per cent, oxide of tin 41 per cent. No. 2 is a very rich sample of tin-stone. A sample of this degree of richness from a depth of 4 or 5 feet is very rare in tin mining. No. 3. The remarks upon No. 2 will also apply to this sample."

THE crew of the "blue nose" barque *Constance* which arrived about a fortnight ago, are just beginning to awake to the fact that they have not had quite an ideal voyage. A sailor named Paskell summoned the second mate, William Reilly, for assaulting him at sea, and the Harbour Master heard the case to-day. The assault consisted of several blows with a belaying pin. Reilly admitted striking the man, but said he did so because he made motion as though he intended drawing his knife. He was fined \$5. The captain and mate had to hurry out of the office afterwards, as a number of the crew, who had grown valourous on waterfront whisky, were lying about to attack them with sticks, and no constables were about.

FACTS ABOUT THE INDIANS.

THE Indian agencies are 61 in number. Number of houses occupied by Indians, 21,232. Estimated number of Indians in Alaska, 30,000.

Number of Indians living on and cultivating lands is 9,612.

The total Indian population of the United States is 247,761.

Number of Indians in the United States who can read English is 23,495.

There are 10 Indian training schools located in different parts of the Union.

Number of Indians in the United States who wear citizens' dress is 81,621.

Number of Indians in the United States who can read Indian languages is 10,027.—*Albany Journal*.

REFERRING to the recent trip of the steamer *Chirabrook* to the coal mines at Hongay, the *Straits Times* remarks:—"The coal found so far is of the Cardiff kind, but is not quite up to that standard. The visitors, it appears, were handsomely entertained on the spot, along with the Residents of the three neighbouring provinces, and the speeches and toasts overflowed with confident good wishes for the prosperity of the Company, but perhaps the confidence was heightened by the excellent cheer, charmingly set forth with glass and silver—the latter being essential to successful mining and being always laid down at the first start of all mining operations. Of course, we wish the Company all success—a success which would be of much interest to this port of Singapore, which consumes yearly about three hundred thousand tons of coal. When these and the Labuan mines answer also the expectations of the investors, abundant supplies of cheap coal will gladden the hearts of shipowners here, and give a powerful impetus to the steamer trade. Until then we must rub along as we best can."

CHIEF (to industrial clerk in Government office) Why didn't you dot the "i" in the last word of your report last night? Industrial Clerk—I beg your pardon; but you see the clock struck four just at that point, and I didn't care to work overtime.

THE Singapore *Lat Pau* and the Hongkong *Shun Wan Yit Pau* have fallen out about the coolies on board the German steamer *China*. Some time ago the *Lat Pau* said that Deli was a very bad and an unhealthy place and that no matter whether women or men go there it is very bad for them to return; and that it would be prudent of the coolies to refuse to go. The *Shun Wan Yit Pau* retorted that the *Lat Pau* knew nothing about the place, and that as some 15 persons had lately come back from Deli with plenty of money, it must be a very good place. The *Lat Pau* had been listening to grumbling coolie brokers in Singapore. The *Lat Pau* rejoins by saying that the *Shun Wan Yit Pau* though a very good paper, has been manfully misled by the coolie brokers. The *Lat Pau* is at a great distance from Deli, while Singapore is close to it and within easy reach, with passengers continually going and coming. Of events happening in Deli, Singapore gets the news long before Hongkong does. The *Lat Pau* says that it gets information about affairs in Deli from the best authorities, despite assertions to the contrary.

LABUAN COAL.

The coal resources of Labuan will shortly have a better chance of that development they need in the interest of the island. Undermined by the failures attending previous enterprise in direction, the "Central Borneo Company Limited" has undertaken to give the Labuan coal mines another trial, and has obtained a concession for the purpose from the Crown Agents, on condition that £25,000 of its unallotted capital should be issued and exclusively laid out in opening, developing, and working the coal deposits in question. The Company, which commands capital to the amount of £100,000, to work a concession taking in 15,000 square miles of land in the north central section of Borneo, including the whole Sultanate of Brunei, anticipates profitable returns from working the Labuan coal mines, pending thorough mining exploration in the main land. Preliminary research in Labuan is said to have revealed the existence of seams likely to yield three millions of tons of excellent coal, the supply being deemed practically inexhaustible. The prospectus of the Company speaks in glowing terms of the outlook, when the coal raised there will not only outrun local demand, but will also be available for neighbouring ports especially Singapore. The mining wealth of Labuan, it is said, to include petroleum, which has been found in the northern part of the island. The existence of the oil in north central Borneo has also been ascertained. We must all wish the Company every success. Cheap and good coal from so near a locality as Labuan will always find ready sale at Singapore, which cannot but be advantaged by the opening up of the sister island, on the lines the Central Borneo Company has marked out. The call for capital has been met, and the Company intends to begin operations in Labuan at once, and the manager there has already taken preliminary steps, and is now instructed to go ahead with the knowledge of £25,000 being behind him.—*Straits Times*.

NEW "TIGHT-LACE" DISEASES.

The *Medical Annual*, a scientific record of the medical progress of the year, devotes a good deal of space to those diseases of women which are generally believed to originate from tight lacing. "During the last few years," says the *Annual*, "several affections which are found in women with much greater frequency than in men have been claimed by independent writers in different parts of the world as the result of compression. The most important are anaemia, ulcer of the stomach, gallstones, movable kidney." This is a formidable array, and it must be noted that it is not a catalogue of all the diseases said to be produced by tight lacing, but only a list of a few which have been recently added to very much longer series. Anaemia itself is a pernicious form, is, as a rule, rapidly and hopelessly fatal. But even when it is not "pernicious," it is the prolific parent of manifold diseases, some of which are fatal, whilst all are extremely disabling and distressing. "Ulcer of the stomach" has an alarming sound even to the "lay" ear; but the sound is not nearly so alarming as the reality. When a doctor is convinced that he has met with a case of undoubted ulcer of the stomach, he anticipates weeks or months of misery for the patient and of harassing care for himself. He knows that recovery is possible; but he knows also that in many instances the chances are largely in favour of death. Treatment in many cases is quite powerless. One day the patient may be walking about, filling the air with complaints of her troubles. The next she may be dead, with small perforation in the wall of the stomach as the result of the ulcerative process. "Gallstones" it is unnecessary to dwell upon. The pain and danger of these are known almost universally. "Movable kidney," though less immediately painful and dangerous, is a condition which no woman who wishes to be well should for a moment run the risk of becoming acquainted with. This is the barest summary of facts, which might be so set forth as to appear truly appalling. Will any woman reader be frightened into giving up the answer, unhappily, is even doubtful. But even when it is in case such a phenomenon should occur, the following suggestions of the *Annual* are worthy of her consideration. "The one thing that is most objectionable is the formation of an artificial waist." To simply order the removal of stays will be found altogether insufficient. For stays are undoubtedly a protection against the tight lacing of skirts which accompanies their use. The only satisfactory way is to abolish both. Every article of clothing whether of upper or under garments, is to be made in combination, without division at the waist. The weight of each garment is then borne mainly by the shoulders and bust, and no constriction of the waist is necessary. It is useless to appeal to the wearers of ladies' clothing, the case must be carried to the makers. Will Worth do anything? If he will not, will those educated and titled ladies who are said to have devoted their talents to the art of dressing their sisters, come to the rescue? There is a splendid field for enterprise and originality of mind.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Chae Chang Ping*, delivered by Justice Field, is more than an exposition of the law governing the matter. It is a historical review of our relations with China, which will elevate the controversy over the coolies to a plane where exclusion will be more thoroughly understood at the East. The missionaries in the shape of opium "joint" promoters, highlanders, and lepers, who have been sent from the Chinese quarters in this city to that section, have done much already to alter the tone of public sentiment there. The elaborate opinion of Justice Field will supply the higher knowledge which the case is now demanding. One or two facts have come to our ears since the receipt by telegraph of the admirable know-

ment in question, which seem to require at least a passing notice. Opinions are divided as to how long the Exclusion Act, pronounced constitutional, is to remain in force. Many lawyers are standing forth to believe that it is limited in its duration is furnished by the title which declares it to be supplementary to the Exclusion Act heretofore passed. But it is said that the title is really no part of an Act of Congress. It is only in the States that Constitutions must require that the title should set forth the contents of the body of the enactment and be in harmony with it.

On the other hand, it is argued that as the Act is declared to be supplementary to the previous Restriction Acts, the supplement cannot have a longer life than the statute to which it is supplementary. These at times expire by limitation, the first in 1892 and the second in 1894. No less an authority than Senator Stewart is ranged on the latter side of the controversy. "It is a matter of such great importance that it is not safe to be dogmatic in relation to it. Abundant caution will require that the present Exclusion Act should be re-enacted at the latest by the Fifty-second Congress. It is not improbable that by that time it will need some further strengthening. There are four classes of Chinese who still have the right to enter this country. They are teachers—whatever class that may be—traders, students, and travelers. But they must present passports from the Chinese Government, or, if departing for the United States from another country, from the Government of that country, describing them, viced by the American Consul or diplomatic officer stationed at the point of embarkation to entitle them to enter."

It may be that some attempt will be made by the man-dealers to open a fresh breach by means of these exclusions. It is worthy of remark that it was on that line that the first attacks were made on the "restriction" of the long procession of coolies masquerading as merchants; and of slave boys pretending to be students, still lives in the memory of our citizens. Several thousand coolies got in by this dodge before a stop could be put to the fraud. It is within bounds to state that if any attempt should be made to revive these practices the pretended teachers, students, traders and travelers will have to "go" as the coolies had.

Only one discordant note has been heard in the general satisfaction felt over the decision in the *Chae Chang Ping* case. That, it might be expected, was given forth by the disappointed agents of the man-dealers. There was a threat of commercial retaliation in it. But this was probably nothing more than "sound and fury." If anything of that kind should be attempted, we think that it is quite possible it can be made very warm for the Chinese merchants who are located in this city and elsewhere. If American products are tabooed in China, Chinese products must share the same fate here. A discriminating duty against Chinese tea and silk, to the great advantage of Japan, is among the possibilities in that connection. But we do not apprehend that anything of the kind will occur. It would certainly be quite foolish to attempt it. Sentiment is something that does not often enter into trade. In the case of exclusion no injury is inflicted on any but the unconscionable and sordid man-dealers of Hongkong and Canton.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

WHERE THEY GREW FIRST.

Spinach is a Persian plant. Horse-radish is a native of England. Melons were found originally in Asia. Filberts originally came from Greece. Quinces originally came from Corinth. The turnip originally came from Rome. The peach originally came from Persia. Sage is a native of the south of Europe. Sweet majorana is a native of Portugal. The bean is said to be a native of Egypt. Damsons originally came from Damascus. The nasturtium came originally from Peru. The pea is a native of the south of Europe. Coriander seed came originally from the East. Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies. The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain. Apricots are indigenous to the plains of America. The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable. The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China. Capers originally grew wild in Greece and northern Africa. Peas were originally brought from the east by the Romans. The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as is also the nutmeg. Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century. Garlic came to us first from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean. Asparagus was originally a wild sea-coast plant, and is a native of Great Britain. The tomato is a native of South America, and it takes its name from a Portuguese word. Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules. Apples were originally brought from the east by the Romans. The crab apple is indigenous to Great Britain. The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 3000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India. Cloves came to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin *clavus*, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance. The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe. Apples were once used by the Romans to keep moths from their garments and in the time of Pliny they were considered an excellent poison. They are natives of Asia.

ALCOHOL AND DISEASE.

Many persons think of the effects of alcoholic indulgence as temporary, as if the man were all right again as soon as he had slept off his intoxication. This is partly true, for in this, as in other cases, nature at once begins the work of eliminating the poison from the system; but the more disastrous effects are left behind. Moreover, the recuperative force grows weaker and weaker under repeated potations, till at last it is lost altogether. There is not only a tendency to numerous diseases which are directly caused by the alcoholic poison, but at the same time the system is rendered susceptible to diseases of other sorts. In fact, the condition is one of physical deterioration. What is worse, this deterioration tends to perpetuate itself in the man's posterity. Says Dr. Richardson, of London: "Not one of the transmitted wrongs, physical or mental, is more certainly passed on to those yet unborn than are those wrongs inflicted by alcohol." Says Dr. Forbes Winslow, of London: "The human race is morally, mentally and socially deteriorated by that poison," and the celebrated Dr. Anstie writes: "When drinking has been strong in both parents, it is a physical certainty that it will be traced in the children." Among the inherited tendencies is that strange paroxysmal and irresistible craving for liquor which comes on at intervals, it may be of months, or even of years. We are told to care for our souls, but we should care for our bodies as well.

Dr. Huss of Sweden says that half his nation are annually consuming an average of forty gallons of liquor each; that new diseases have appeared and old ones have increased fearfully in prevalence and intensity, and that in consequence the Swedes have deteriorated in stature and physical strength. The testimony from France and other nations of Europe is similar.

Nor are these effects confined to inebriates and to those who indulge in the more fiery liquors. Sir Henry Thompson, after over twenty years devoted to hospital practice, as well as to private practice in every rank, testifies as follows:

"I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies that come under my notice to the ordinary use of fermented drink in quantities conventionally deemed moderate. There is no habit in this country which so much tends to deteriorate the quality of the race."

WHAT IS "SOCIETY"?

Discussion, as to the number of people who are "in society" in this city would be more intelligible if it were accompanied by a definition as to what society is meant. When Mr. McAllister limited the number, off-hand, to 400, he had in mind, as he has since explained, those persons only who give large and elegant entertainments to people of wealth and recognized social position like themselves. And when lately an acknowledged arbiter of fashion sent out 1,200 cards of invitation to her first reception, it was promptly explained that this did not mean that all these people were "in society." Many of them were "half-becoms," some of them would-be. In other words, a loss or shrinkage of fortune has left many of the "old families" out of the social swim. They may be as refined, as elegant, as accomplished as ever, and as fit personally to grace any banquet hall or drawing-room; but they no longer "entertain," and so they are only on the outer edge of the society that gives itself up to entertaining and being entertained.

The would-bes are aspirants. They either have not had their money long enough, or their pile is not sufficiently large to admit them to the inner circle. And so their social letters of credit are paid only in the great clearing-house of "receptions" or by the liquidating device of "afternoon teas."

The truth is that society in this country is represented by a wide expanse of concentric circles. The small, common centre represents the Four Hundred. Entrance to it—at least retention in it—depends upon money. It is the "aristocracy" of the dollar. But dollars are not enough. It is rather vulgar to make a fortune one's self. A rich grandfather is necessary, or, better yet, a great-grandfather. He may have been a dealer or a small shopkeeper—it doesn't matter. Money, "in the family" gains a social virtue. Just why it is more respectable to inherit money than to honestly earn it does not appear, but so it is.

Yet the Four Hundred should not consider that they monopolize "society." The circles of the Four Hundred and the Forty Thousand have their society, too—and

body, overlooks the prime conditions of soul service. The man who enters the counting-room without exercise in the morning, and who returns to his home at night without resorting to any physical exhilaration by which his whole muscular power shall be fully tested, does constant violence to his nature; and if, by smoking or drinking or social excitement, he puts the spurs into his physical life, he is just as far shortening his existence in the world by using up vital forces which might otherwise prolong it. It is often more important after forty than at a man's prime to keep his body in good condition. It is in the years when his powers are in the freshness of their early vigor, and the strain which men put upon themselves in active business or professional life is now so great that, unless they periodically and faithfully develop their physical resources as a matter of fidelity to their own selves, they constantly impair their vitality and consume their strength.

So universal is this wasteful consumption of vital energies that it is hardly possible to find men in the ordinary walks of active life who do not confess that, by the neglect of their physical culture, they have impaired their strength and weakened their vitality. With all that is said and written for the necessity among the older men of being very imperfectly understood, and that the physical exercise of men in middle life might be increased many fold without bringing them up to the proper standard of a well-balanced physical and mental life. The truth is that when a man has reached forty years of age he thinks he can take care of himself. He is willing to discount his strength; he will take risks and ventures; he believes that he can do anything; he makes a habit of doing too much; before he is aware of it he has divorced his mental from his physical activity; the pressure of great enterprises is upon him, and he rises with herculean strength to his tasks; but all the while he borrows from his vital forces without repayment, and, without thinking or believing that he is taxing himself, he is brought up with a round turn and compelled to account for the use of his physical forces. The men who are persistent to the last degree in the care of their bodies are the men who have the innings of the future. The point of success with ordinary men, equally with great men, is whether they have the physical strength to carry through their enterprises to the end. Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo because he had cancer in his stomach. The point was that he made the Sunday circuit of the Glasgow suburbs in the saddle. He put brown, as well as brain, into his work, and had the power to reach what he aimed at. His successor, Norman Macleod, died at sixty, worn out by the drain upon his physical vitality, which he took no measures to recuperate. In this light it is of the first importance that every business and professional man who is now putting the spurs to his activity should know what it is to bring all his physical powers to a white heat in active exercise every day of his life.—*Boston Herald*

THE EPOCH OF SYNDICATES.

The present is not, says a writer in the *Sydney Bulletin*, more remarkable than the past as regards the prevalence of syndicates. Such combinations have existed ever since the primeval tribes were segregated in groups and combined to hunt or chase their common prey out of a grove of encounters. One of the most ancient syndicates of which we have record is also the most daring and comprehensive in its aims. It comprised, according to the story, the whole of mankind, and inasmuch as all mankind could not work to pick their own pockets—if they had any, this aspired to no less a scheme than to exploit God and His angels out of the fee simple of Heaven. We allude, of course, to the building of the Tower of Babel, shares in which, after several storeys high, fell with a crash, tremendous that the exasperated holders of scrip found no language insufficient to curse their luck in, in consequence of which a variety of offshoots have since afflicted mankind. Joseph's brethren, somewhat later, formed themselves into a syndicate to grab the coat of many colors, and divide it into all sorts of extra bonus divisible from the coat-receipts for Joseph himself, who was thrown in, and found himself, as many a victim of syndicates has since, in a considerable hole. Joseph himself, anticipating his descendant Benjamin Disraeli by several thousand years, contrived to get on the blind side of a monarch, and put up a corner in wheat compared with the purchase of Suez Canal shares was a mere retail transaction. Columbus was another smart man with big business notions. No one less than a sovereign was strong enough to chip in with his schemes. He speculated on a new world, and stipulated with Ferdinand and Isabella for sharing terms. Coming down to later times, and transactions took their color in some degree from the epoch during which they were carried on. During the good old, cat-throat middle ages adventurers cased themselves in iron plates and went about forming combinations with other parties who knew of a neighbour with a flaw in his title, or what amounted to the same thing, a defect in his boiler-plates, and financed him with battle-axes and maces. An illegitimate son of a piratical syndicator of the French province of Normandy founded a very pretty syndicate of gentlemen whose capital consisted chiefly of a high immoral character and a rusty suit of armour, and made a pool of England, and England a pool of riches. The Scottish army under Leslie, when Charles I. dropped him, adventurously into their hands, promptly syndicated him for £40,000, more or less. Later on in the world's history, when trade began to engross attention, the Dutch first and then the English started syndicates in something like their modern form. Among the former, gangs of merchants sent out naval expeditions and grabbed the Spice Islands. Finding spices so abundant that it imported in all their natural copiousness they would be unable to bull the prices, they destroyed whole groves. The French tried to carry things even farther. At the instance of a Scotchman, John Law, they got up the biggest firm of the trading sort on record. Law was clearly an extraordinarily clever man and only two centuries before his time. He worked with a Regent as decoy-duck and guinea-pig. The Scotch, with their Darien scheme, and the English South Sea Company were pretty good at the syndicate business also. But the East India Company proved the biggest thing ever done in that line, the plunder of the richest empires of India serving to enrich whole generations of Englishmen.

In our own day the lobbying of the revenues of Egypt turned out very prettily ill the French and English jobbers allowed national sentiment to interfere with business. Nevertheless, the fellows continue to be bled pretty satisfactorily with the British nation officiating in the dignified capacity of the Shylocks of France and England differently. But the art of syndicating is becoming vulgar. The old high game is still kept up, but the more shabby capitalists are relegating the profession to shady imitations. Debauching families are mere syndicates for days; but the syndicates to capture railways and to put on steam locomotives; Napoleon III. was run by syndicates; when President of the French Republic. The spoils were the revenues of France. General Boulanger is being boomed evidently in imitation of that successful coup. The new Emperor of Germany has been busy since he came to the throne in organizing a syndicate of sovereigns against Republicanism as represented by France, and if a syndicate of monarchs would be complete by this time, with any titles of association which would bind each to crush those pestilent things—liberal ideas—wherever they began to be troublesome. Liberal ideas are incompatible with the claims of the members of some half-a-dozen families in Europe, more or less scrofulous and predisposed, by in-and-in breeding, to immobility, to take as much money as they wish to squander or hoard from the rest of mankind.

It is among the best evidences extant of the existence of an over-ruling Providence that legal rank is a decisive of endless pride, which prompts royal pretensions to imagine themselves defiled by any but illegitimate unions with the rest of the human race, and thus involves the inevitable decadence in intellect and moral vigour of hereditary monarchs all over Christendom. Otherwise, there would be no possible escape for the mass of mankind from eternal spoliation and degradation. There are, indeed, always a crew of clever vagabonds ready for a share of the plunder to officiate as the panderers of Sovereigns, and to act as "flappers" when their effete intellectual faculties fall into a comatose condition. But, happily, monarchs have officially mated with female fools of their own breed, and are begetting a purgatorial race for so many generations, that the qualities of fatuous arrogance and imbecile wrong-headedness have become so aggravated that they are utterly incapable of even allowing themselves to be propped up.

"The fierce light which beats upon a throne" is not a circumstance when compared with the terrific rays of flattery and bunkum which converge on the occupant of that hedonized armchair. The subtle but potent influence of those demoralising solvents softens the very brain-substance of the gorgeous wretches exposed to them and reduce them or their progeny to a pitiable condition of pompous imbecility. In France, Bourbonism furnish a fine example. In France, in Spain, in Naples, their history has been of the intellectual of his subjects into *subleties* and waggery about in fancied demi-god security till Giuseppe Garibaldi, a common sailor-man, with filibustering experiences and patriotic inspirations, hunted him from his palace and kingdom like a mangy pup with a tin-kettle unexpectedly attached to his tail and garished with crackers—is a perfect match for Louis the Well-Beloved swelling himself out at the Tuilleries till Bonaparte, breaking bounds from Elba, sent him scampering over the frontier to his friends, the enemies of France. Charles X. skulking away from his people a few years later, with his cousin of Orleans, looking on the faithful subjects of his race to perceive that the traditional inalienability of his sacred and inflexible in the eyes of his loving and humble subjects, the latter were apt to be posing their myriad feet to kick the hinder parts of their Sovereign with emphasis adequate to propel him into the middle of the adjoining kingdom. Next, that very cousin of Orleans—despite the practical experience he had enjoyed of the inefficiency of a personage of blood royal to make more than a decent living by teaching mathematics, when brought into competition with common people, and the direct personal participation he had in assisting the booting of Charles X.—once squatted on the throne as Louis Philippe, lost all sense as to the utility of any of his predecessors. At half-past 11 one fine night he was yawning about the difficulty of selecting for the suppression of his folkishly troublesome subjects a minister who would be perfectly acceptable to Her Sacred Majesty, his wife; and, at 12 sharp he was scuttling down a back stair disguised as a British grocer, and exceedingly anxious to prevent somebody from parting his hair with a poll-axe.

The danger from royal syndicates is, it will be perceived from the foregoing, by no means so serious as it might be, considering the opportunities they enjoy by reason of the readiness of greedy and anxious courtiers to show them how to work the oracle, for a whole of the plunder. The actual and pressing danger of the syndicate lies in humble organisations. The perils of wholesale spoliation are inconsiderable when compared with the risks of spoliation in detail. The knowing ones begin to give up Sovereigns as clumsy and unmanageable accomplices. They now band together among themselves. Thus abandoned by the strongest of their modern props, it is probable that monarchs will before long come down flump. But the masses will not be considerably benefited. In the republics of France and the United States of America, for example, the pockets of the average citizens are levelled on only a little less severely than are the pockets of Britons and Belgians, although the latter have the advantage of a handsome fortune every year for their Sovereign; and a small one for every princeling that the fecundity of a Sovereign can produce in the way of small change. A smart corner in sugar or wheat; a railway monopoly, an operation in coal or salt, these or any one of a hundred similar conspiracies levies annually more from the people of a modern state than the most exorbitant drone or greedy wasp that ever sat on a throne. If monarchs, indeed, and all their progeny, were not absolutely blighted by hereditary fatuousness they might enjoy longer and better innings than ever, simply by resuming in reality their ancient functions and becoming the guardians and protectors of their subjects from every other sort of exploit. But this is impossible. The whole breed is sunk too low in the scale of intelligence and vitality. The syndicates would snuff them out perpetually the moment they ventured to show a gleam of consciousness of their duty, and the faintest indication of an intention to discharge it. At present they tolerate the race of sovereigns as valuable decoys to distract attention from their own burglaries. It is only in the Republics of America and France that the people have begun to cast uneasy and jealous regards upon the minions of the various gangs who, under the style of Kings, Lobbies, and Trusts, work the oracles known under the name of Syndicates.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

The following are to-day's meteorological readings, taken at the Observatory at 4 p.m.:

Barometer	30.05
Thermometer	74.0
Wind	W. by S.
Force	2
Humidity	75
Direction	W. by S.
Force	2
Clouds	1/4
State	B. c.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st June, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State
Wailuotung	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Tokio	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Nagasaki	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Shanghai	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Amoy	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Hongkong	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Hainan	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Batavia	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Manila	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.

22nd June, 1889.—At 4 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State
Wailuotung	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Tokio	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Nagasaki	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Shanghai	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Amoy	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Hongkong	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Hainan	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Batavia	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.
Manila	30.05	74.0	W. by S.	2	W. by S.	1/4	B. c.

Go-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRONICIE will take place between the hours of 4.30 P.M. and 7 P.M., the line of fire being in the direction from the Redoubt; also on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, from Stone Cutters' West, between the hours of 4.30 P.M. and 7 P.M., in a Westerly direction from the Battery.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TRUENING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 27th July, at 6 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Venezuela, and to ports in Mexico Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return.....350.00
To Liverpool.....250.00
To London.....300.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.

200 AND 500 YARDS.

ENTRANCE FEE 50 CENTS.

THE FOURTH COMPETITION will take place next SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must enter for same not later than FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 4 P.M., and send me 50 cents with their entry.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Hongkong Club.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY now accepts Godowns and other First Class Risks at 1 per annum.

The total Accumulated Funds of the Company exceed £6,000,000 sterling.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society, on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889.

Intimations.



TENDERS will be received by the Naval Storekeeper up to 10 A.M., on MONDAY, the 1st July next, for BUILDING A RETAINING WALL, of Brick and Concrete and making up a Slope, and tiling the same on the south side of the NAVAL HOSPITAL, Wanchai.

The work will be paid for by measurement, the prices being based on the War Department Schedule of Prices.

Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained from the Naval Storekeeper, and the Schedule and Plans of the Wall may be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices, Commissariat Buildings.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1889.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1889.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet applied for their original SCRIP will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation, has been REMOVED to Praya Central (Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.'s Premises, 1st floor).

For the Liquidators,
H. HARMES.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1889.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.

PAY UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., completed.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

JOHN W. KINGHORN, CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, 13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery inspected and supervised. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents.

Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE.

The Alterations and Decorations to the above favorite Resort being completed, it is again open to the Public.

TERMS CASH.

C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th inst., both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

CANTON.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 22nd instant.

A first-class table kept with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Canton, 11th June, 1889.

Intimations.



TENDERS will be received by the Naval Storekeeper up to 10 A.M., on MONDAY, the 1st July next, for the PERFORMANCE of such MINOR WORKS and REPAIRS, and the SUPPLY of such BUILDING MATERIALS as may be ordered for Admiralty Lands and Buildings at Hongkong and Kowloon for a term of three years from the 8th July, 1889.

The contract is to be based on the War Department (Royal Engineer) schedule of prices.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Naval Storekeeper, and the schedule of Prices may be seen, and further information obtained from the Officer in Charge of Admiralty Works, H. M. Naval Yard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WANTED A SURGEON for the Steamship *Port Augusta*, for the voyage from Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July 18th.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1889.

WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH ROOM.

Apply to "M., Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be able to move into my new Offices until the end of the month.

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

BANGKOK DOCK CO. (LTD)

WANTED immediately, an Experienced ENGINEER as Head Foreman of machine department.

SHIPWRIGHT CARPENTER to take charge of boat building and carpenter work generally, including of ships, etc.

Traveller and Clerk. Steady man with good references.

Apply to be sent to the Undersigned Strating age, experience, salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. MACKAY, Superintendent.

Bangkok, 6th June, 1889.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint and Tar.

Simple in application. Great saving. NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success.

The most effective preparation against the ravages of White Ants and all other Wood destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies.

Sold in Casks of about 45 lbs. net; Price 8 cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to SCHREFF & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 7, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—183 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 132 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—Tls. 60 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent, premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Yung Steamboat Co.—\$273 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. div. ex. div.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$278 per share, sales and buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$113 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$87 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—50 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rone Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sunshie Dun Samantan Mining Co.—\$30 per share, ex New Issue, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$102 per share, sellers.
 Tonkin Coal Mining Co.—\$650 per share, nom.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—nominal.
 The East River Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.
 The Seng Kee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$49 per share, buyers.
 Crutchfield & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—\$4.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$130 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Lehigh Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.
 The Teleph Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.

OPPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tels. 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$571
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$580
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$577
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$575
 NEW BANGALORE, (without choice) per chest \$570
 NEW BANGALORE, (bottom) per chest \$570
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
 (From Messrs. Geo. F. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)
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